SPAIN.

A Carlist Army Outflanked by The Grand Sachem's Reply to the Concha.

Republican Success After a Severe Battle.

"TO CONQUER, NOT EXTERMINATE."

An Important Position Gained for the Government.

MADRID June 27 Evening. General Concha has made an important movement and secured advantages which are confidently expected to lead to the fall of Estella in a few days. The Carlists, anticipating an attack on the right bank of the River Ega, erected strong defensive works in that quarter. But General Concha suddenly crossed the river and occupied Abarzuza, and other positions cast and north of Estella, in order to intercept the retreat of the enemy to Las Amezcuas.

The Carlists are thus outflanked and their position may be considered critical.

It is anticipated that they will abandon Estella and endeavor to reach Las Amezcuas.

A Carlist Bulletin from the Field of Battle.

BAYONNE, June 28, 1874. Advices from the Carlist headquarters at Estella have been received to the 26th inst. They represent that there had been some fighting, but It was without important result.

Don Carlos, with his wife and neavy reinforcements, was expected to arrive in the city on the 27th and assume supreme command of the defence. No news has since been received here from Estella, a storm having interrupted communica-

Spanish Account of Concha's Victory

MADRID, June 28, 1874. General Conchs, in the midst of a terrible storm. surprised the positions of Zuruenain, Aparzuza and Zadal, which were defended by eight bat-

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The engagement lasted an hour.

The republicans had few killed, and their wounded number about 100. The Carlist losses were heavy.

THE REPUBLICAN GAIN.

Abarraga is a point of the utmost importance, as it commands a defile leading to Los Amezcua. The Cartists will probably be forced to retire into the Province of Alava, west of Navarre.

REVENUE OF THE ROYALISTS. Orders have been issued from the Carlist headquarters directing all generals to carry on the war nereafter without truce or parley.

THE VICTORS TOLERANT.

General Concha, on the contrary, in a general order, tells the national troops not to make reprisals, and declares that it is "their mission to conquer, not to exterminate."

General Coneha has made no further movement since the occupation of the positions around Estella. His advance await a convoy of provisions and ammunition. When it arrives the onward movement will be resumed.

A GLANCE AT THE ANCIENT NOBILITY. A decree has been issued revoking the decree by which titles of nobility were abolished.

FRANCE.

Bonapartist Documents Seized-M. Rouher In an Awkward Position-The Representation at Erussels.

PARIS, June 28, 1874. The house of the editor of Le Paus, a Ronapartist organ, has been searched by the police, who seized a number of documents. AN AWKWARD FACT.

Mansard, a Bonapartist, has written a letter, in which he acknowledges that a committee exists for the furtherance of a plebiscite, and that M. Rouher is its president. This statement is made in the face of M. Rouher's recent denial in the Assembly of any knowledge of such a committee. THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

General Amandeau will represent France in the

The Postal Convention with America Promulgated. PARIS, June 28, 1874.

The Postal Convention between France and the United States was promulgated yesterday. It is believed it will go into force next month.

PARIS, June 28, 1874. President MacMahon reviewed 70,000 troops at Longchamps to-day.

The Legitimists Intriguing with Chambord.

LONDON, June 29-5:30 A. M. The Times' Paris special despatch reports that the legitimists are trying to induce the Count de Chambord to issue a liberal manifesto on the day Rochefoucauld's motion is reported to the Assembly. They hope by this manœuvre to

secure a majority for the monarchy.

Deputy Lucian Brun has gone to Frohsdorff to

ROME.

An American Pilgrimage in 1875.

ROME, June 28, 1874. Bishop Dwenger, of the American pilgrims'

party, has left this city for Vienna. It is announced that the pligrimage will be repeated next year, when it is expected that over 500 Americans will participate.

TURKEY.

The Earthquake in the Capital.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 27, 1874. Strong shocks of earthquake were felt here

BRAZIL.

Death of a Primate of the Church.

Despatches from Pernambuco announce the death of the Primate of the Brazils.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

LISBON, June 28, 1874. Despatches by the Brazilian cable announce that Sefor Avellameda has been elected President of the Argentine Confederation.

GARDNER AND CHARLICK.

Double-Barrelled Resignation.

John Kelly on Tammany's Side of the Case.

CONVICTED AND RESIGNED.

Gardner on the Hardness of the Transgressor's Way.

WILL HAVEMEYER REAPPOINT?

John Kelly's Reply to Police Commis sioners Gardner and Charlick's

The following letter from Mr. John Kelly, Tammany's Grand Sachem, explains Itself:-New York, June 28, 1874. Hon. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor of the Cit

New York:

Dear Sir—In the journals of this morning I find the resignation from office of the convicted Police Commissioners, and in that ingenious tissue of special pleading, suggestive misstatement and that of the Tammany Hall organization in a manner which, in my opinion, cannot be allowed to go unanswered; and in view of the fact that it is to you that this statement is addressed, I crave leave to lay before you, and before this community, the facts in this case, which are now submitted to the candid judgment of all fair minded men.

The Election law of 1872 was most carefully framed by republican lawyers to protect the purity of the ballot box, and its fair and manifest intendment was that of the six inspectors and poil clerks who are appointed to act at each polling place in the city, three should be on one side and three on the other of the contest waging at each election. To accomplish this result it was enacted that the Board of Police should in the months of August and September of each year appoint the inspectors and cierks: that two of the four inspectors and one of the two clerks in each election district should be of opposite political faith to the remaining officers, and that the members of the Board of Police who were of the party in the minority on State issues in the city should select the names of the inspectors and clerks who should represent that party. At the time of the passage of that act the democratic party was in the minority—that is, the republicans—should appoint the inspectors and clerks, and the members of the minority—that is, the republicans—should appoint the remaining half. Fairly carried out, this law minority on the state the members of the minority—that is, the republicans—should appoint the remaining half. Fairly carried out, this law minority on the state the democratic papers was and the remaining half. Fairly carried out, this law minority on the state the should appoint the remaining half.

city, and its object was that the Board—that is, the democratic majority—should appoint half the inspectors and clerks, and the members of the minority—that is, the republicans—should appoint the remaining half. Fairly carried out, this law would render irands upon the ballot box almost impossible, for this was only one of a number of provisions all directed to the same end.

In 1873 the whole Board of Police, with the exception of Henry Smith, a republican, was legislated out of office, and Your Honor deemed it proper to fill the vacancies with two republicans, Hugh Gardner and Jonn R. Russell, and two democrats, Oliver Charlick and Abram Duryee. Thus the majority of the Board was republican and was of the party in minority in the city of New York on State issue, and by a forced and technical construction of the law it might have been held that the whole Board could appoint the democratic inspectors and the republican majority the republican inspectors. I deem it probable that if Your Honor's attention had been called to this result you would have constituted the Board so as to make it in political sympathy with the overwhelming majority of the people of this city. But the letter and the spirit of the law were both violated at the outset, during the progress and to the end of the campaign of 1872, by a majority of the Board of Police, and it now becomes necessary for me to narrate the history of that conspiracy and to expose the laisehoods of the convicted Commissioners' letter to Your Honor.

Henry Smith and Hugh Gardner were republican politicians, and with them, soon after the organization of the Board, Oliver Charlick heartily associated himself after finding that the democratic party was not disposed to gratify his political aspirations. These three men formed themselves into a ring and assumed exclusive control of the affairs of the Board, entirely excluding from power their fellow members, John R. Russell, an upright and conscientious democrat. The characters of these latter gentlemen stand in need of n

and respected throughout their twes, and they have both testified under oath that they were entirely excluded from any voice in the deliberations and actions of the Police Board. It was the intention of certain members of the controlling ring in the republican party last year to unite with the remaining fragments of James O'Brien's organization on one ticket for county, judicial and legislative officers; and, with a view to the furtherance of these ends, the first step was taken by the Board of Police on the 13th of August, 1873. At a meeting held on that day Hugh Gardner moved for the appointment of a committee of two, to whom all election matters should be referred. Mr. Russell moved that the committee should consist of four, thus including all the members except the President. This motion was lost, the original

election matters should be referred. Mr. Russeil moved that the committee should consist of four, thus including all the members except the President. This motion was lost, the original motion carried by the votes of Smith, charlick and Gardner against those of Duryee and Russell, and President Smith immediately appointed Charlick and Gardner the committee, General Duryee's exclusion from that committee needs no explanation, and as for Mr. Russell, although a republican, he was known to be incapable of lending himself to any scheme of iraud, even though it was in the interest of his party. From that time until long after the appointment of the Inspectors and clerks, Messrs. Russell and Duryee were kept in entire ignorance of everything that was doing concerning election in the inner circle of the Board. By the skilling device of a committee the whole proceedings were removed from the Board, where the law required them to occur, and a veil of darkness thrown completely over them.

Long before that date, in August, Tammany Hall had submitted to the Board of Police the names of two inspectors and one clerk for each election district of New York. If any complaint could be made that any of the men suggested were of improper character we were ready to immediately fill their places with unexceptionable gentlemen, but we did, most assuredly, claim a full half of the inspectors and clerks, for the republicans and the O'Brien democrats were united on one ticket throughout the entire city, and Tammany Hall was alone in opposition to them. Was it unfair or unreasonable in us to ask, knowing, too, that we represented the great majority of the voters of the city, that the intent of the inw should be carried out, and that half of the inspectors and clerks should be supporters of the condition? We sought for no advantage over our opponents. We clamored not for the control of a single politing place, even where we cast thousands of votes to the fundreds of our adversaries. We simply desired a pure, free, unchecked expression of

sworn to by Mr. Moore, that he meant to do everything in his power to bring about Genet's election.

The objects which the coalition set before themselves were the election of their foint city and county ticket—or Jones, Booth, Everard and Pinckney as Senators in the Fourth, Fitht, Seventh and Eighth Senatorial districts, and of Riley, Nachtman, Bighn and Genet as Assemblymen in the Fourth, Eighthenson and Twenty-first Assembly districts, and it was to those Assembly districts that they devoted most of their attention. In some of the other parts of the city lew or no traces of their work were discovered, athough, doubtless, whenever, they found an opportunity they did not negice it.

By this committee of two, then, without any action of the Board or any knowledge of their motions on the part of the two honest Commissioners, all the appointments were made in the manner indicated. Many of the inspectors had no other warrant for their appointment than the letters J. S. signed on a silp of paper; these being the initials of Mr. Joseph Strauss, Mr. Charlick's private clerk. Upon such authority they were sworn in, and entered upon the discharge of their duty on the 7th of October, as registrars; and on the 14th they further discharged duty in that capacity. On the 21st of October, two weeks after the inspectors had commenced their work, and a month after the time prescribed by law, this commission rames to

the Board. As it was, of course, physically impossible to make any examination into such a test, and utterly useless to protest against the tyranny of the majority, the honest Commissioners silently submitted.

Thus far the conspiring Commissioners had kept more or less closely to the letter of the law, however grossly they violated its spirit, but the time was coming when both the letter and the spirit were to be sacrificed to the exigencies of the party scheme. Had no Tammany inspectors whatever been appointed in the first instance, a tempest of popular indignation would have been awakened and great masses of honest people, without regard to party, would have voted for the democratic candidates for local office and thus have formed a strength as irresistible as that which hurled the Tweed ring from power in 1871. And yet if one honest, intelligent Tammany inspector remained at a polling place the perpetration of rauds would have been difficult and dangerous. Accordingly, it became necessary whenever rauds were designed, to corrupt or remove the Tammany inspector. To the honor of our party, be it said, the work of corrupting our inspectors was found to be almost everywhere impossible and but one resource remained. In the last day or two before election a whole catalogue of trumped up charges was preferred, not to the Police Board, but to Oliver Charlick, against the onux lous Tammany inspectors wherever they were, and with the concurrence of Smith and Gardner they were removed and their places were supplied by the instruments of Mr. James O'Brien. And it is susceptible of proof that Mr. Charliek stated to some of the coalition politicians, "If you want your inspectors removed make affidavits against them and we will remove them." It is utterly untrue, as stated by the convicted Commissioners in their letter to Your Honor, that General Duryee concurred in these removals made on the 3d of November. That gentleman states that at the meeting he attended only three removals were made, yet some lorty appear on the m any meeting on that day. The fact is, some of the meetings of the Board seem to have been held in this manner—Charlick walked into Smith's office and said, "I want so-and-so removed." Smith said, "All right." Gardner also assented, and the Chief Clerk was directed to enter the result as a proceeding of the Board. In two cases which came under my personal observation, Mr. Charlick appointed inspectors in the place of others without even asking the assent of any one of his colleagues. Some doubt seems to have entered into their minds as to the correctness of these proceedings, even in point of form, for on the 10th day of November, six days after the election, they passed through the Board, against the earnest protest of Messrs. Russell and Duryce, a resolution directing the removals and appointments which had been, in fact, made on the 3d and 4th!

These removals on the 3d of November were These removals on the 3d of November were made in direct and flagrant violation of the plain letter of the law, which says that except on a day of registration, revision of registration or election, and for improper conduct on those occasions, no inspector shall be removed except after a written notice setting forth the causes of his removal. Some small, pettifogging logic has been employed to make it appear that the law will bear a different construction, but it is enough now to say that hon, John R. Brady has unhesitatingly repelled such an interpretation. No doubt every effort was made by "counsel" (was it Mr. John J. Davenport?) to distort and darken the plain meaning of the law; but when that construction involved, it it were erroneous, an erroneous usurpation of power no honest Commissioner would ever have availed himself of it.

but when that construction involved, it it were erroneous, an erroneous usurpation of power no honest Commissioner would ever have availed himself of it.

The case of Sheridan was one of these cases. He is a young man who had several times previously acted as an inspector of elections without any charge or complaint against him. At the late trial his character was thrown open to the defence for attack; the whole case turned upon his testimony, and had they been able to secure a particle of decent evidence against him, who can doubt but that they would have gladly availed themselves of it? But his character went unassailed except by the abuse of counsel, and the jury by their verdict showed their entire confidence in the truth of his evidence. He was removed on the 30th of November without notice and on charges presented, as we believe, by James O'Brien. One of the affidavits against him was lorged, and purported to be taken by William J. Copeland, who himself committed frauds as an inspector on that election at the First district of the Eighteenth Assembly district, and the other was signed by a man of notoriously infamous character, who had attempted to assault ex-Police Commissioner Thomas J. Barr for directing Captain Burden to break up a low dance house for improper characters of which he was the proprietor. This latter man, on being asked why he signed such a paper, said, "We all had to do it." Upon those papers he was removed, without notice, and another inspector of the O'Brien stripe sent to take his place, a man named Cunningham, who was subpomned to attend the recent trial, and failed to appear in answer. Your Honor may judge of the reason. A number of other inspectors were removed on that day on the affidavits of vagabonds of men, who gave their addresses at vacant lots; of political loafers, in short, mainly followers of Mr. O'Brien upon with the Police Board ring? He was perpetually with them at these Headquarters, a welcome and a cherished guest. He was one of the main members of the republican mu

man doubted the entire success of the democratic party. And yet it would be a very difficult thing to prevent a lair count if the law with respect to watchers were obeyed. It became necessary, then, to remove the watchers from the positions where they could discharge their duties, and to this end, on the evening of election day, after General Duryee and Mr. Russell had gone home, the then conspiring Commissioners sent a general telegram to the police captains, directing that the "watchers should be removed outside of the railings." The law makes it the duty of the police to "make a passage for the watcher to the inspectors." Yet here were the chiefs of the police requiring them to be removed outside the railing. It Your Honor will recollect that the railing is always lour or rive and sometimes from ten to fitteen feet from the place where the inspectors sit, and that the ballots are generally printed in the smallest possible type, you will see that this order was tantamount to saying. "Prevent the watchers from seeing what the inspectors are about." When examined under out Mr. tharlick could allege no other reason for their action than that a despatch from one precinct represented the watchers there as disorderly. Well, the Commissioners could have directed their subordinates to repress such disorder, but instead of that they chose to issue the order! have quoted.

Wherever frauds were designed this order was obyed. In the Second, Eighth and Eighteenth Assembly districts the watchers were ejected by the mispectors and the police and trauds followed. About thirty of the inspectors in those districts are now under indictment, and against many others charges have been submitted to the District Attorney. By means of those frauds Schurman, Biglin and Genet were returned elected, and Ledwith and Moore only escaped deteat for Senator by a lew hundred votes each.

Such is a plain history of the proceedings of the Commissioners up to and including election day. The account given by the Commissioners their is not a roman involving a violation both of the letter and spirit of that communication.

The statement that I called at Police Headquarters on election day is true. I went, not only to complain of the removal of Sheridau, but of the removal of a number of other inspectors who had similarly been put out of office on faise charges, preferred by the worst of men. I remonstrated vigorously against these 'proceedings and called their attention to the fact that I would resort to a judicial tribunal for justice, if necessary, but obtained no redress from the then Commissioners. I likewise complained to General Duryce and Mr. Russell, in the presince and hearing of their colleagues, and their 'answer was that although the whole affair was,'an outrage they had no power and were entirely ignored by their associates. While I was their John J. Waish, an inspector who

had been removed on the adidavit of John E. Murphy, since indicted for frauds on the ballot box, came there in person to complain and utterly denied Murphy's allegations. Charlick said it was a d—d shame and promised to restore him, but he never fulfilled the promise and tried to shift the responsibility of the act on Gardner and Smith. It is proper that I should add, also, that I said that if any of our inspectors were in any way guilty of improper conduct we were exceedingly anxious that they should be removed, and were ready to furnish the names of unexceptionable men to take their places. Four of these men had been arrested on the warrant of John I. Davenport, who was present at the time, and to him I protested against arresting innocent men.

I now come to the occurrences that have taken place since last election day, concerning which such a tangied web of aisenced is woven by the convicted Commissioners, that I scarcely know where to commence to unravel it, and deem it, upon the whole, perhaps best for me to state the plain unvarnished facts for the consideration of your Honor and of the community. Immediately after election, discovering what gross frauds had been perpetrated by the Commissioners and some of the inspectors, the Commissioners and some of the consideration of the consi Mr. Nachtman, the defeated candidate in Eighth district, in addition, contested the seat Schurman, who had been counted in, but, as Mr. Nachtman, the defeated candidate in the Eighth district, in addition, contested the seat of Schurman. Who had been counted in, but, as is usually the case in such a contest, a partisan majority refused him his seat. In view of that partisan majority and of the fact that it was impossible to prove by mathematical process the fact of his election, Mr. McCabe, the counted-out candidate in the Eighteenth district, refrained from going through the form of contesting Biglin's seat. After these more pressing layors it became necessary to examine into the charge against the Police Commissioners, and to this end the coperation and assistance of the Council of Political Reform were solicited by Tammany Hall. After a thorough examination of the papers on which these charges were based, an operation which consumed some time, that body unanimously resolved to co-operate in their presentation, and General Joseph C. Jackson, an earnest republican, was appointed counsel to represent them. In pursuance of a suggestion originally made by Dorman B. Eaton, a member of the Council, Messrs, John Stephenson, Joseph Haight, Jr., and Hugh Taylor, on behalf of the Council, Messrs, John Stephenson, Joseph Haight, Jr., and Hugh Taylor, on behalf of the Council, and John W. Chanier and myself, on behalf of Tammany Hall, presented chaborate charges against the three Commissioners, and obtained from George C. Barrett, the judge then sitting in Chambers, an order based upon section 5 of the Charter of 1873, directing Oliver Charlick to appear and answer such questions as should be put to him touching the alleged frauds, and requiring him to produce all the books and records of the Department of Police concerning election matters. In obedience to this order Charlick submitted to public inspection. Mr. Eaton's advice proved of incalculable value to the cause of justice, for it was from the results of that investigation that we derived the legal evidence of facts concerning which we only had suspicions and opinions previously. The Commission

Finally, after the conclusion of the investigation under section — of the charter, we went for the first time before the Grand Jury in May last—which body, after a careful investigation of the charges, under disadvantageous circumstances to which I shall presently alinde, ordered four indictments against the Commissioners, one for removing an inspector without notice, and the three others for removing watchers from the polls. The Grand Jury were hurried at the very end of their session, or forty indictments could have, no doubt, been obtained from them as easily as four. At about the same time a committee of the Board of Aldermen, headed by Oswald Ottendorfer, a gentleman in whom everyone in New York has unbounded confidence, reported substantially the same charges, coupled with others, to the Board of Aldermen, and those charges were adopted by that body and presented to Your honor. The first of these indictments was tried during the past week before one of the purest and most learned judges on any Bench. The Commissioners were delended by very eminent counsel, and, as everyone knows, the trial resulted in a conviction by a fair and impartial jury.

So far from the case being divested by the action of the defendants of all matters of form, as they would endeavor to convince Your Honor, every conceivable technicality was raised by their counsel, and ancient statutes were explored to see if some old, neglected law could not be found under which the Commissioners might have been indicted, so as to vittate the indictment as found. It is true that the Judge limited his sentence to the severest fine that the law allowed on the ground "that in this particular case it was not insisted on the part of the prosecution that there was any proof of witeseld and will' intent to do wrong." The absence of that proof was accounted for by the circumstance that the indictment was so narrowly draw that any such evidence would not have been relevant and admissable, and the entry of with the case were evidencent to convict. Had such evidence went proper hundreds of witensees could h under section —— of the charter, we went for the first time before the Grand Jury in May last—which

not have been relevant and admissable, and the mere circumstances of the case were sufficient to convict. Had such evidence been proper hundreds of witnesses could have been produced to prove the "wicked and willui linent to do wrong."

Owing to the engagements of the Assistant Attorney General the trial of the remaining cases was deterred to the next Term of Oyer and Terminer (in October), and we have sufficient evidence to warrant grand juries in finding numerous other indictiments against them.

Alkason is made by the convicted Commissioners to the fact that the case was not conducted by the District Attorney, but by the Attorney General of the State of New York. It might be sufficient to say of this that an order of the Supreme Court of the State of

of the State of New York. It might be sufficient to say of this that an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, signed by Hon. S. R. Westbrook, the Judge who happened to be sitting in chambers, required the Attorney General to conduct and undergo the prosecution, and that in reference to that order, Judge Frant (the Attorney General) visited this city on Monday, and, as is his custom in litigated causes, directed the trial to proceed under the management of his able and competent assistant, Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, of Albany, a member of the great law firm of Hand, Hale, Swarz & Fairchild. But I am not unwilling to state, at this point, the reasons on account of which this order was solicited and granted. In November, 1873, a number of indictments against inspectors and clerks were found by the then sitting Grand Jury. One, and one only of these, was against a Tammany man, Dennis Hogan, who, acting under advice trom an ignorant by the them that the transfer of the grant bard to the second of th

against inspectors and clerks were found by the teen sitting Grand Jury. One, and one only of these, was against a Tammany man, Dennis Hogan, who, acting under advice from an ignorant lawyer, had attempted to act as an inspector by virtue of a power of attorney made by one Conkling, who had been duly appointed inspector. It appeared manifestly that Hogan had attempted no iraud of any kind, and had, indeed, made an unexceptionable officer, yet Mr. Phelps, the District Attorney, engerly pushed his case to trial to the exclusion of all others, and Hogan was convicted before a democratic judge and subsequently pardoned by a republican governor. No one of the other indictinents (against republicans and O'Brien men) has ever been brought to trial. About December or January charges, backed by affidavits, were submitted to Mr. Phelps against upward of sixty other election officers. Not one of them has ever been submitted to the Grand Jury, until during the last week, when, perhaps, the District Attorney's zeal had been awakened by the fact that the Attorney General in person called his attention to these cases, and demanded to know why they were not pressed. A pressure of business is no answer to the reference growing out of these leacts, for the law makes it the duty of the District Attorney to bring on these election cases in preference to all others in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. When the cases against Charlick and Gardner were submitted to the May Grand Jury (which was done by addressing directly to Mr. William Palen, the foreman, a request for their investigation), the District Attorney to the law may and in that of the Construed the law against us at every point, and notwithstanding directly to Mr. William Palen, the foreman, a request for their investigation), the District Attorney threw in our way and in that of the Grand Jury every conceivable obstacle. He construed the law against us at every point, and notwithstanding that eminent criminal lawyers differed from him, persisted in advising the Grand Jury according to his own notions—notions in which, it seems, he does not obtain the concurrence of the Court. And yet, after the indictments had been found, Mr. Pnelps, nothwithstanding that his own repeatedly expressed views were hostile to the theory of the prosecution, refused to allow Messrs. Fellows and Wingate, the only gentiemen who were familiar with these cases, to be associated with him in their trial. Under these circumstances, believing that a trial with such a prosecution would be a mere farce, I addressed a petition to the Supreme Court, who thereupon promptly directed the highest law officer of this State, a man involved in no way in our local quarrels, to assume the control and management of these causes. It is not true that the cases were conducted merely in name by the Attorney General, and the convicted Commissioners know it to their cost. Although knowing no.hing about the case until Monday last Mr. Fairchild thoroughly prepared himself upon its law and fact, assumed the absolute direction of it, argued the grave quostions of law involved and conducted it to a triumphant conclusion. He was most ably assisted, it is true, at his request, by the counsel who had made themselves most lamiliar with the case, but I am yet to learn that there was anything in any way wrong about that lact.

So much I have left it my duty to submit to Your Honor in reference to the falsehoods and insimuations of the convicted Commissioners. We of Tammany Hail have lad no object of revenge or persecution in view in this matter. We have merely sought to maintain sacred and involute the purity of the ballot box. In this effort we are proudican lawyer is due the suggestion that put us on the road

ing a never failing bulwark against every scheme of tyranny or anarchy.

In addition to what I have feit cailed upon to submit to Your Honor concerning the election frauds and the conviction of the Commissioners thereunder, as the Commissioners in their letter plume themselves upon the general manner in which they have discharged the duties of their office, it is not improper for me to add that very grave charges have been made by a legislative committee, in general convention, in the public press, by the Common Council, against these commissioners for other offences growing out of violation of duties imposed by the charter and by special statute. To these matters I solicit Your Honor's attention, in connection with the above subject of the conduct of the Commissioners, and invite your perusal of the editorial on that subject published in the Berald of this date. Very respectfully yours.

Interview with Mayor Havemeyer.

The resignation of Police Commissioners Charlick and Gardner is known, and formed yesterday the subject of much comment and speculation. As was shown in the HERALD of Friday, the concarried with it perforce the forfeiture of their offices. Their resignation, therefore, tendered to the Mayor late on Saturday night, is variously commented on-by many unkindly, as a clever dodger to avoid the odium of removal, while there are others who regarded it as a ruse by which they could secure reappointment. It was even rumored that the

MAYOR HAS NOT ACCEPTED THEIR RESIGNATIONS, and that should he do so he has intimated an intention of reappointing them. To get at the truth of these singular allegations a HERALD reporter called on Mayor Havemeyer and found that at least one part of these statements is truenamely, that the resignations have not yet been accepted.

THE OBSTINATE OLD MAN,

as Mayor Havemeyer is now so often called by many unsympathetic politicians, was full of business last night. He was in his little parlor in company with two other sons, one of whom was Roswell D. Hatch. The other one had a pile of documents with nim, and was engaged in reading from them at great length on the subjects that now occupy the attention of the Board of Apportionment and worry the tough old souls of Green and Havemeyer. The worthy Mayor listened attentively, occasionally throwing in a grunting acquiescence or objection. The reading occupied a long time. When it was finished the reader placed his documents carefully under his arm and left with the air of a man who said to himself, "I've thrown some light on that subject for the old man!" Then came the question of sons, one of whom was Roswell D. Hatch.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS. The following conversation transpired and shows all that our most worthy chief magistrate felt at liberty to commit himself to on this sub-

REPORTER—Mr. Havemeyer, when Messrs. Charlick and Gardner tendered their resignations last evening did you accept them?

Mayor havemeyer (answering like an Irishman)—Weil, I suppose if they tender their resignations I've a right to accept them, haven't I?

REPORTER—On yes, certainly; but you know public men frequently resign to the appointing power and the appointing power refuses to accept their resignation. Did you accept their resignation. Did you accept their resignation. I didn't; but I suppose I will. I haven't looked into the matter fully yet. P'm busy with this Board of Apportionment.

suppose I will. I haven't looked into the matter inity yet. Pm busy with this Board of Apportionment.

Reporter—Then you will probably formally accept their resignations?

Mayor Havemeyer (gruffly)—I suppose Pil have to; but i want time to examine fully into the law on the matter.

Reporter—Well, if you do accept, as you say you think you must, you have no intention of reappointing them, have you?

Mayor Havemeyer (testily)—I said I must look into the matter thoroughly. I'm busy with the Board of Apportionment.

Reporter—Yes, that is a tough thing too just now; but, Mr. Havemeyer, one more question. It seems that the Commissioners really forfeited their offices under the law, and are ineligible for again holding any office under the city government. Now, can this penalty be evaded by the "resignations" of Saturday night? Have you the right to reappoint them?

Mayor Havemeyer (becoming purple)—I said I hadn't look into the matter fully. I intend to examine the law. The Board of Apportionment occupies all my attention now. I can't say what I will do till I examine the law.

Mr. Gardner's Statement.

In reply to a HERALD reporter Mr. Gardner made the following statement:-I think it very hard that men should be nunished for fulfilling the law. John Sheridan, alias John H. Sheridan, alias John Charles Sheridan, or whatever his real name is, was, beyond question, a ballot-box stuffer, contemplated stuffing ballots on election day. If opportunity is given us we can prove, we think, that "Alias" Sheridan was not the man we appointed at all. We had no trouble with the republican inspectors of election, except that two of them were blind drunk, who had been removed from the polls for incapacity. They came up to Police Headquarters after being discharged. I told Charlick that I would consent to let them officiate as democratic inspectors of election, but Charlick, after agreeing that they did look like democrats, refused to accept their had not removed Sheridan, the ballot-box stuffer, from his official position. we ought (with great emphasis) to have been sent to the State Prison. His case was the only one brought up against us, and the other charges will undoubtedly be pigeonholed. This is what Charlick and myself wrote to the HERALD on the subject :- "That we would not be allowed to show that we were not ignorant of the law, but that we knew what the law required of us and believed we were complying with its provisions, neither ourselves nor our counsel for a moment believed. Such, however, was the ruling, and as we had admitted the fact of removal there and as we had admitted the fact of removal there could be but one result—our conviction, which was secured, and a fine of \$250 each imposed. On the remaining indictments we then demanded an immediate trial, but on the objections of the Attorney General, they went over until October, aithough the prosecuting counsel stated in open court that they should probably enter a noile prosecution that they should probably enter a noile prosecution has been that we have not been prosecuted by our highly respected District Attorney, but Tammany Hail's private counsel, who has lought us at Tammany expense as political opponents.

The Herald is steadastly maintaining that we are ineligible for nolding further office on account of our conviction in this matter. I am no lawyer and am not versed in legal lore, but of our conviction in this matter. I am no lawyer and am not versed in legal lore, but this I can say, that Corporation Counsel Mr. Dehafield Smith, United States Commissioner Mr. John Davenport, Counseilor Abraham Oakey Hall, Counseilor Vanderpoel, Counseilor Fullerton and others are opposed in their belief to the HERALD'S opinion about our present ineligibility. I have heard, out will not vouch for it, that Judge Folger thinks as the before mentioned gentlemen do.

Heralp's opinion about our present ineligibility. I have heard, but will not vouch for it, that Judge Folger thinks as the before mentioned gentlemen do.

An IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

I still look upon mysell as Police Commissioner, and shall continue to act as such until I am removed by Mayor Havemeyer, who appointed me. The reason that I sent my resignation to the Mayor was, that as he had appointed me, I thought it my duty to set him free of any obligations, as soon as a complication like the present arose; and I think ninety-nine men out of a hundred would indorse my conduct in this respect.

THE ALLECED BROKEN OATH OF OFFICE.

I emphatically deny that I have broken my oath of office, for in it I swore "to support the constitution and faithfully perform the duties of Police Commissioner to the best of my ability." I ask any honest and intelligent man If in turning away Sheridan we did aught else than our duty in carrying out the above mentioned oath; and If we had not done so ought we not, as I before said, to be sent to State Prison? Cool reflection will show that what I am saying is right.

Reportrin—Then you don't think that the palladism of our liberties consists of twelve seemingly intelligent men in a jury box?

Mr. Gardner (alaughing)—in the present case I think I would as soon have entrusted my chances to a throw of the dice. The law under which we can be removed from office is found in the city charter of 1873, which, as you know, contains much of the 1872 charter in its composition. After the matter has been brought before the Mayor, he, in turn, consults with the Governor, and then comes to a decision. If, instead of a midemeanor, we had been found guilty of felony, we should understand, as every other citizen would, that we were ineligible to hold further office. I am a great believer in making public officials responsible to the heads of a department, and in our case, of course, allude to the Mayor and the Governor. I maintain, we honestly interpreted the election laws in the new charter of 1873. T

and can make a big fight if necessary to maintain a principle. He, like myself, of course considers himself a police commissioner till he is notified that his office is vacant by Mayor Havemeyer.

REPORTER—Considering your leading position with the Republican General Committee, the chance of your losing your position will cause a good deal of caucusing.

with the Republican General Committee, the chance of your losing your position will cause a good deal of caucusing.

Mr. Gardner—I don't know. At all events I have done none of that to-day, and have received least visitors than I usually do on a Sunday (laughingly), Several attempts have been made, however, to interview me. By the way, continued Mr. Gardner let us change the subject for a moment. Why do all the papers persist in hounding down the police? I want to speak about clubbing. You may know I go round the city at all times of the day and night to examine into the working of the police department. Sometimes I see that a fine, polite young fellow in the police asks some loafers to move away; they use full language and dare him to order or move them away. He, seeing politeness is no good, of necessity uses his clubsome citizen comes by, and writes to the papers about "another police outrage." Another kind of officers gives the loafers and rowdies no warning, but "gives them a blow and says "get,"—and they get, and as a rule no complaint is ever made upon his unceremonions use of his locust. I am no advocate of promisceous clubbing, but I maintain that the police must be clothed with power to carry out the laws. My opinion is that when the papers are hard pushed for news they commence abusing the police. All I have to say on this clubing question is, punish any officer guilty of brutality and sustain those who are honestly doing their duty. Of course all the members of the police force are not perfect; nobody ever maintained that they were.

Reforere—Have you seen the Mayor to-day, Mr. Gardner?
Mr. Gardner?
Mr. Gardner.—Mr. Gardner?
Mr. Gardner.—Mr. Gardner?
Mr. Gardner.—No, sir; I have not stirred out of

Mr. GARDNER-No, sir; I have not stirred out of REPORTER—Do you know if any message, verbal or by telegraph, has been received from Governor Dix?

Mr. Gardner-No, not to my knowledge. You must remember that to-day is Sunday. To-morrow (Monday) we may perhaps hear something interesting.

(Monday) we may perhaps hear something interesting.

HISTORY REFEATING ITSELF.

As the reporter was leaving Mr. Gardner he said:—"When Horatio Seymour was Governor you may remember what a hullabuloo was raised about my respected friend, Police Commissioner Thomas Acton, who was almost accused of breaking one of the Ten Commandments. Mr. Bowen (Charities and Correction Bowen) and Mr. Bergen were also accused of being heinous individuals and a public eyesore as Police Commissioners, and efforts were made to have them turned out of office: out all ended peaceably by the reorganization of the Police Board, with Acton and Bergen, of Brooklyn, as republicans, and McMurray and Bosworth as democrats. From this you will see that there have been previous wars respecting the tenure of office of Police Commissioners. We must, therefore, await further developements, and "what will be will be."

THE PRESIDENT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

A Popular Ovation at Charleston, W. -Cheered by the Crowd-Progress of the Party on Their Tour.

A special from Charleston, W. Va., says:-

President Grant, accompanied by his wife and Dr. Norris, arrived here yesterday on a visit to friends and relatives. The President was received at the depot by the Mayor, the City Council, the entire police force and a crowd of citizens, who escorted him to his hotel. A salute of 100 guns was then fired on the wharf. Colonel B. H. Smith made a speech of welcome, tendering him in the Kanawha Valley, and regret that he could remain but two days. The crowd gave three cheers and then escorted the President to the residence of Colonel T. B. Swann.

In the evening he was serenaded, and made a brief speech. responded, expressing pleasure in visiting friends

To-day he attended the Rev. W. M. Mulenix's Methodist Episcopal church.
To-morrow he will visit an aunt, Mrs. R. M. Tompkus, at Cedar Grove, where he will spend one day, and then proceed on his summer tour.

HAYTI.

Sr. THOMAS, June 15, 1874. The news from Port au Prince is dated to the 9th

Some thirty of the first merchants of Hayti are now in St. Thomas on their way to Europe to pur-

This is one of the best signs that peace may be looked for in the Republic under Dominique

PREMATURE EXPLOSION OF A BLAST.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 28, 1874. Two workmen in Beatty's quarry, in Branford. foolishly tried to drill out a heavy charge of pow-der which had failed to explode. The iriction of the drill exploded the charge, and both men were seriously injured. One has since died and the other lies in a critical condition.

A.—Espenscheid's Styles for Straw HATS. The splendid field for choice (of the lighter class of summer Hats) offered at ESPENSCHEID'S, is well worthy the attention of the public, at 118 Nassau street

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B. W. HITOHOOGE.

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A .- The Elastic Truss Company, 683 Broadway, has grown to giant proportions, invo-large capital; supplies nine-tenths of all Trusses with a pressure so slight as to be almost imperceptif

-Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn,

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Batchelor's Hair Dye is Splendid.— Never fails. Established 37 years. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond st., N.Y. Comfort for Tender Feet.—Summer SHOES made on McComber's patent lasts, combining elegance and perfect case, by EUGENE FERRIS & SON, SI Nassau street. Established in 1832.

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